

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1866.

Radical Threats to Break up the Philadelphia Convention.

The Philadelphia Age commenting upon the recent statement of the correspondent of the New York Commercial, that the National Philadelphia Convention was to be violently broken up by the Philadelphia firemen, aided by released soldiers, pronounces it a slander on the firemen, and denies that there is any organized plan to disturb the Convention by mob violence. The Age continues: Bad and utterly reckless as we know the followers of Sumner and Stevens to be, we do not think they are yet ready to "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war" in their own midst, and by their lawless conduct inaugurate scenes of horror and desolation on a soil where peace and quiet are now reigning. But knowing the animus which prompted the above gross slander as fully conscious that there are numbers in the Radical ranks "willing to wound, but not afraid to strike"—we beg to offer a few plain words of friendly advice to these peculiar advocates of law and order, who, it is alleged by the Commercial's correspondent, propose to "break up" the August Convention, because "it is regarded with great disfavor" by the Radicals. The National Union Convention, which will assemble in this city on the 14th instant, being a perfectly legal body, convened for the single purpose of sustaining the President and upholding the Government of the United States, now threatened by malignant traitors, we presume that any attempt to disturb its peaceful proceedings, in the slightest degree, interfere with its deliberations, will meet with a prompt and decided check on the part of our city authorities. Common safety, if not common prudence, sternly demands such action. It must not be supposed, and perhaps it is well to understand, that the people would tamely submit to such an outrage as is contemplated in the paragraph we have quoted. In time of actual war they may be willing to postpone certain rights, but in a period of profound peace they will insist upon a return to all the ancient landmarks, and insist, too, in such a manner as not to be disregarded. Among those inalienable privileges which their fathers imagined had been secured to their posterity, and are now so often invoked in the past by the Radicals to protect them in their lawlessness and crime, would promptly be called into requisition to preserve the peace of the country, enforce its known and recognized laws, and enable its citizens "peaceably to assemble" in accordance with the express guarantee of the Great Charter. Should, however, this last hope desert them; should the properly constituted authorities, from any cause whatever, be powerless to turn aside the great outrage contemplated, the final resort of freedom would still be theirs, the full exercise of which no human hand could prevent—the right and determination to protect themselves at every hazard and at every extremity. The men of property in Philadelphia, of all parties, have taken as elaborate and orderly a look at what must follow, as they have followed darkness, if this Radical madness, unbridled and unrestrained, crops out into its natural and legitimate fruit. Not the mere tools of these madmen would alone meet with proper punishment, but the greater criminals, who, in their counting rooms and duty parlors and snug offices, concealed and investigated the deep villainy, would be sought out and brought to justice beneath the nether millstone of the people's wrath. It is folly any longer to blink the truth, fearful and appalling though the vision of the future may be. One fact is certain, and may be relied upon as fixed and settled—any attempt to "break up" the approaching Convention will provoke a spirit in the breasts of the friends of the Union and the Constitution but little dreamed of by these miserable "architects of ruin." Those who sow the storm must not complain if they are compelled to reap the whirlwind. It may be that the new civil war, so anxiously desired by these wretched fanatics, and so laboriously prepared for by their reckless and unprincipled leaders in Congress, may thus be quickly inaugurated. We are no alarmists, but silence would be worse than criminal. As unwavering and consistent friends of law and order, who in the dreary past counseled, in every instance, patience and submission to the laws, and the men who executed them, no matter how burthenous, we here, to-day, enter a solemn protest against the revolutionary schemes of these "dark political gamblers." We speak not to mere artisans. We speak to the brave, the loyal, and the true, all creeds and all parties. We speak to men "embarked on a common voyage, whose certain destiny is either common safety or common ruin." In God's name, let us have Peace. The scars of our people are still fresh, and the wounds of many of our brethren are still bleeding. Let the ghastly doors of the Temple of Janus be kept closed, at least until the widow puts off her mourning and the mother no longer weeps for her stricken child. Let the wise and patriotic policy of Andrew Johnson, who has sworn to preserve the unity of the Republic and maintain the sovereignty of the States, be permitted to produce its legitimate results. We believe the masses are earnestly with him. In the quiet, humble homes of the people—in the crowded marts of trade and commerce, where passionate discord rears eternal Babel—the name is blessed as their friend and protector. Night and morning, from a thousand altars, prayers ascend to heaven for his welfare and preservation. And if the crisis comes—if the storm breaks, and the volcano vomits forth its fire and blood—it will be found that there are millions of white freemen scattered throughout the once distracted, but now united, North and South, ready to throw themselves into the yawning gulf, to do battle for the great Tribune of the People.

ARKANSAS—HOW THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS IS VIEWED.—Governor Murphy, of Arkansas, in writing to D. H. Bingham, enjoining the call of the Convention, dated July 26, states that "there is not a paper in Little Rock that will publish the call, and but one in the whole State in the interest of loyal men. At our election in August the rebel element will have full control, excepting, perhaps, in a few north-western counties. The feeling toward Congress is more hostile than during the war, and hatred of Union soldiers and Union men is a matter of ambitious pride. We have just been the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the Tennessee Legislature, and hail it as an omen that the measure will become a law. I would have called a session of the Arkansas Legislature had it been possible to procure a quorum, but from death, resignations and removals to other States, it could not have been had. I regret this much, as the Legislature will be elected and will be chosen from rebels who have done good service in the war. Everything that I can do to unite the Union sentiment of the South will be done."

THE CASE OF MR. DAVIS.—The Herald's Washington correspondent, writing on Friday, says the arrival of Charles O'Connor, direct from a protracted interview with the client, Jefferson Davis, at Fort Monroe, gives rise to many rumors and much speculation. Undoubtedly his trip to Fortress Monroe and here is in connection with the report of the House Judiciary Committee, and well informed authorities state that the Committee having failed to implicate Mr. Davis in the assassination conspiracy, an effort will now be made to secure his release on parole, his alleged crime being reduced to the single one under which so many others in like manner implicated have all been released on parole. It has been positively ascertained that Mr. O'Connor, whatever his business may be, is prosecuting it at the War Department rather than at the Attorney-General's.

THE STUPENDOUS WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT which have been pushed forward into remote parts of the great Indian Empire, speak eloquently of those qualities which everywhere distinguish the Anglo-Saxon race. The total amount to be expended in the current year in the public works of India, in accordance with the policy long since adopted for developing the resources of this vast domain, is estimated at £6,394,730. During the year just expired, the length of railway lines was extended from 2945 to 3333 miles. The progress making is well indicated by a single paragraph from the statement of the East India revenue accounts, as follows: There is a bright side to the account which, even if the state of Indian finances was more serious than it really is, would be a source of satisfaction to the means the enormous success of Indian railways. Last year we had to spend as the guaranteed interest on railway capital, over a million of money. This year we have only spent in this way £533,330. A very large portion of our outlay is now repaid to us from the earnings of the railways; and there are few things more gratifying for a large increase rapidly with which they are repaying this outlay. Take the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; although a large portion of the capital of this company is expended upon a line which is not yet open, and is therefore unproductive, it pays 5 per cent. after setting aside 50 per cent. for working expenses. The East India Railway, which cost much more per mile than the Great Indian Peninsula, pays nearly 5 per cent. although it is not open through its whole extent, and therefore has not the full advantages which it would otherwise enjoy. Of course, a railway which is not open throughout may have a large amount of goods traffic from the agricultural produce of the district through which it passes, and that is the case with the Great Indian Peninsula line. But until the great trunk line is completed you can never expect a large revenue from passengers. We have therefore to hope not only for the percentage which the existing lines already realize, mainly from goods traffic, but we may look for a large increase to the passenger as well as the goods traffic when Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras are all brought into communication. In the last year a complete railway connection has been established between Calcutta and Delhi, by opening a splendid iron bridge which spans the Jumna at Allahabad, reducing a journey of 1020 miles to the compass of thirty-seven hours. The Godavery navigation is progressing with speed. New works are about to be commenced, for increasing the efficiency of the Ganges Canal, rendering it more capable of performing its office in fertilizing the land and facilitating communication through the whole of Northern India. The Doab Canal has been improved. In the year 1867 the Jubbulpore branch of the East India line will be ready for traffic and communication between Calcutta and Bombay, and from thence to Madras in the following year. The demand upon English machinery for locomotives to supply the growing wants of the East India possessions is quite formidable, no less than 480 locomotives having been already ordered to be sent out within the next four years. The great drawback, however, is the want of coal, which now must be transported from England at great expense, the freight alone amounting to four times the value of the coal, when mined for delivery. Relief is anticipated from a railway connection soon to be made with the coalfields of Central India. The total expenditure of capital on the lines which are opened and in course of construction amounts to £60,645,000, of which something more than one-third was incurred in England. The policy of the Indian Government, judging from present indications, is eminently a peaceful one. Lord Cranborne says: India can increase the enormous means of production at her command; if she can draw forth the inexhaustible elements of wealth which lie in the richness of her soil and in the teeming millions of her population; if she can impress upon neighboring powers, whether outside her boundaries, or included within her own dominions, that her rulers have abandoned forever that policy of annexation and of territorial aggrandizement which formerly spread distrust and caused disturbances around her; if she can diffuse among all the populations under her charge the blessings of English civilization and government, and can impart to them a culture which will enable them to appreciate those blessings, and to render them perpetual—if all these things can be done, then this period of peace and of apparent stagnation will be turned to the best possible use it can be put to. If these are really the objects that animate the Government of India, then her rulers have on hand a work worthy of their most earnest endeavors. DEATH OF JOHN ROSS, OF THE CHEROKEE NATION.—John Ross, the well known chief of the Cherokee Nation, died in Washington on Wednesday, aged about seventy-five years. The Intelligence says: Mr. Ross, for more than a third of a century, exercised a powerful and a controlling influence, not only over his own people, but upon all the border tribes. He was a man of great political sagacity, which is shown in the fact that he so long maintained the ascendancy as chief of his nation, to which place he was elected every four years, a place which he filled when the Cherokee people went from their old home into Arkansas, in 1838. He married a lady, we believe, in Delaware, and leaves a numerous family connection. Mr. Ross was the representative of the "full blood" portion of the nation, and that being the controlling element of the nation, his ascendancy was always secure. He was a man of intelligence, conversed well, bore himself with dignity, and used a pen handsomely and with force. He was a politician of intense ambition, loved power, and his opponents accused him of unscrupulousness in securing his position. When the war opened he embarked with the South, carrying with him the most of the full bloods of his nation; but subsequently he changed front, and was afterwards with the Union. FINES.—The present year has been remarkable in many respects, but in nothing more than the number and magnitude of its fires. Although the year has not yet expired, a review of our observations to the area formerly comprised in the old Union and its territories, we find that up to this time the loss by fire nearly doubles the exhibit rendered for the whole of last year. The total number of great fires for the year 1865 was one hundred and fifty-one, and the losses resulting from these fires were estimated at \$17,528,000. Up to the first day of July of the current year, the number of fires is given at two hundred and eighty-nine, and the aggregate of the property destroyed is valued at \$32,976,000. When it is considered that this estimate embraces only half of the present year, it will be seen how vastly this year will excel all others in these terrible statistics of fiery desolation. There can be no doubt that the universal advance of this most destructive and at the same time most useful element of nature, is due to that restless spirit engendered by the war which riot in violence and rejoices in crime. It is true that the most considerable fire of recent date is that of Portland, which was caused by a pop-cracker exploded by a careless boy. But it is no less true that the great majority of our conflagrations are to be traced to bad men who thus revenge themselves for fancied wrongs, or apply the torch in order that they may rob and plunder with more security during the confusion of a general panic. As long as the peace and morals of a people are unhinged by war and fierce political excitements, of the character existing in this country, it may be expected that wicked men will invoke the destructive agencies of nature in the furtherance of their fall designs. Until a people cease to war upon one another they will be plagued with fires, and epidemics and social and political diseases worse than either.—Richmond Times. Advice to Artists.—Draw anything but a bill.—Punch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.—THIS article is not of foreign origin, but is indigenous to the South. Previous to the war the demand for it was extensive. During the war Professor DARBY furnished it for our military hospitals, where it was most efficient in preventing Erysipelas and Gangrene. He has now resumed its manufacture, and we doubt not its sale will correspond to its merits, which, we believe, are accurately stated in the advertisement. July 30 mw113

HYGIENIC WINE—THE GREAT IMPORTED TONIC.—It is utterly different from alcoholic trashy bitters. It was endorsed by fifty-six members of the American Medical Association, with their signatures, Baltimore, May 1, 1866. All physicians who examine it unhesitatingly approve it. It is the BEST TONIC FOR LADIES known. Sample cases sent on receipt of \$15. LAMBERT & KAMPING, Importers, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New York. MUSCAT PEARL—Finest Table Wine. N. B.—Samples sent to physicians, with formula, free of charge. mw21mos June 25

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUGH and P. GOUGELMANN (formerly employed by ROUSSEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York. April 14 1yr

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.—OLD EYES made new, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address S. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York. November 9

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—THIS CELEBRATED Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant and scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. February 7 1yr

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chills, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. June 4 6mos

BATHOLOMEW'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL and best in the world! The only true and perfect HAIR DYE. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATHOLOMEW, Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS, For restoring and Beautifying the Hair. CHARLES BATHOLOMEW, New York. August 17 1yr

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GREAT OAKS FROM little acorns grow." The worst diseases known to the human race spring from causes so small as to almost defy detection. The volumes of scientific lore that fill the tables and shelves of the medical fraternity only go to prove and elaborate these facts. Then guard yourselves while you may. The smallest simple on the skin tell-tale and indicator of disease: It may fade and die away from the surface of the body, but will reach the vital parts, at last, and death be the result and final close. MAGGIE'S BILIOUS DYSPEPTIC, an DIARRHEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chills, Ulcers, and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIE'S PILLS are infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIE, No. 48 Fulton-street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box. September 25 1yr

S. T.—1860—X. A few bottles of PLANTATION BITTERS Will cure Nervous Headache. Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips. Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath. Flatulency and Indigestion. Nervous Affections. Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath. Pain over the Eyes. Mental Depondency. Prostration, Great Weakness. Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c. Which are the evidences of LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA. It is estimated that seven-tenths of all adult ailments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The biliary secretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach poison the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms. After long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for these horrid nightmare diseases. The world has ever produced. Within one year over six hundred and forty thousand persons have taken the PLANTATION BITTERS, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge! It is most efficacious, and agreeable stimulant, suited to all conditions of life. The reports that it relies upon mineral substances for its active properties, are wholly false. For the satisfaction of the public, and that patients may consult their physicians, we append a list of its components. CALIFORNIA LARK.—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, etc. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and afterwards sold by the Jesuits for the enormous price of its own weight in silver, under the name of Jesuit's Powder, and was finally made public by Louis XVI. King of France. Humboldt makes special reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels. CASABLANCA BARK.—For diarrhoea, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels. DANDERLON.—For inflammation of the lungs and dropsical affections. CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.—For enfeebled digestion. LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility. WINTERGREEN.—For scrofula, humors, etc. ANISE.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing. Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander, make-root, etc. S. T.—1860—X. Another world-rufal ingredient, of great use among the Spanish ladies of South America, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present. IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES. ROCHSTER, N. Y., December 28, 1861. Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.:—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years, and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit. I am, respectfully yours, Rev. J. S. GATHORN. PHILADELPHIA, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1862. RESPECTED "FRIEND"—My daughter has been much benefited by the use of thy Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more. Thy friend, ASA OUBRIN. SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, Ill., February 11, 1863. Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.:—Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetizer, they appear to have superseded everything else, and are greatly esteemed. Yours, &c. GAOE & WAITE. Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which has not heretofore been possible. The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the PLANTATION BITTERS be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine, and are greatly esteemed. Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. Beware of refilled bottles. See that our Private Stamp is Unimpaired over every cork. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the country. P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York. April 20

GREAT Reduction of Prices AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE CITY! 219 KING-ST., CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO inform his customers, and the public generally, that in order to meet their wants in the way of SUMMER CLOTHING, and to close out his present Stock, he has MARKED DOWN HIS PRICES, which will accomplish the desired object, regardless of cost. Annexed will be found a List of some of the leading articles, showing the present and former prices.

FROCKS AND SACKS.

Former Price.	Present Price.
FINE BLACK CLOTH FULL DRESS FROCK COATS.....	\$38
FINE BLACK CLOTH FULL DRESS FROCK COATS.....	35
FINE BLACK CLOTH FULL DRESS SACKS.....	20
FINE BLACK CLOTH HALF LINED SACKS.....	14
FINE FRENCH SILK MIXED SILK LINED SACKS.....	32
FINE FRENCH SILK MIXED SILK LINED SACKS.....	31
FINE ENGLISH CASS. FULL LINED SACKS.....	25
FINE FRENCH MOUNTAIN DEW CASS. SKELETON SACK.....	24
HARRIS GREY CASS. SKELETON SACK.....	21
CHIVROT CASS. SKELETON SACK.....	20
SUPER ENGLISH MELTON SKELETON SACK.....	22
DARK GREY AND BROWN HAIR LINED CASS. SACK.....	14
COLORADO ALPACA SACK.....	11
WHITE LINEN DUCK SACKS.....	\$11, \$7, \$6, \$10, 6, 5
COLORADO ALPACA SACK.....	8
BROWN AND GREY TWEED SACK.....	6
BROWN LINEN DUCK SACK.....	6
BROWN LINEN DUCK SACK.....	6
BROWN LINEN SUITS, SACK, PANTS	10
ALPACA VEST.....	8
ALPACA SILK ALPACA SACK.....	8 50
BLACK SILK ALPACA SACK.....	7 50
BLACK ALPACA SACK.....	5 4

PANTS.

Former Price.	Present Price.
BLACK FRENCH DOE CASS. PANTS.....	\$16
BLACK FRENCH DOE CASS. PANTS.....	13
BLACK FRENCH DOE CASS. PANTS.....	12
FRENCH SILK MIXED CASS. PANTS.....	16
FRENCH SILK MIXED CASS. PANTS.....	16
FRENCH SILK MIXED CASS. PANTS.....	18
LIGHT COLORED ENGLISH MELTON PANTS.....	13
LIGHT COLORED FRENCH CASS. PANTS.....	12
STRICTLY ENGLISH CASS. PANTS.....	15
LIGHT COLORED CASS. PANTS.....	9
HAIR-LINED CASS. PANTS.....	8
LUPINE HAIR-LINED CASS. PANTS.....	8
FRENCH DRAB D'EYE PANTS.....	13
FRENCH JOINER CLOTH PANTS.....	12
ENGLISH DRAB D'EYE PANTS.....	7
BLACK ALPACA LINED PANTS.....	5
COLORADO CASS. PANTS.....	5 50
COLORADO CASS. PANTS.....	3
LINE AND COTTON WORKING PANTS.....	2

VESTS.

BLACK CLOTH VESTS (SILK BACK).....	11
BLACK SATIN VESTS.....	7
BLACK SILK ALPACA VESTS.....	5 50
COLORADO SILK VESTS.....	7
COLORADO SILK VESTS.....	12
BLACK AND WHITE ENGLISH CASS. VESTS.....	8
SILK MIXED FRENCH CASS. VESTS.....	7
QUEEN'S CLOTH VESTS.....	5 50
HAIR-LINED CASS. VESTS.....	5 50
BROWN LINEN DUCK VESTS.....	3 50
BROWN LINEN DRILL VESTS.....	2 50
WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS.....	\$7 and 6

A FULL SUPPLY OF THE FINEST SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE. Together with a Large Lot of GLOVES, NECK TIES, &c., Which will be sold at corresponding Low Prices, as The Price is plainly marked on each article. Capt. B. W. McTureous, AS USUAL, WILL TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN accommodating his friends, and the public in general, AT THIS PLACE, who are respectfully invited to call. WM. MATTHIESSEN, AGENT, No. 219 King-street, CHARLESTON, S. C. July 11

More Cheap Goods AT THE CHARLESTON HOUSE. STOLL, WEBB & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers that they have this day MARKED DOWN the remainder of their SUMMER STOCK at and below cost. We are also now receiving a large assortment of GOODS adapted to Merchants' and Platters' trade, which has just been purchased in New York, by one of the firm, at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold at mail advance.

- CONSISTING IN PART OF:
- 1 case 10-4 BLEACHED SHEETING at \$1 per yard
 - 1 case 10-4 Bleached Sheetting, Super
 - 1 case 6-4 and 6-4 Pillow Cotton
 - 1 case 3-4 Longcloth, 16 and 20 counts
 - 1 case 7-8 Longcloth, 20 and 24 counts by piece
 - 1 case 4-1 Longcloth, 33 to 40 counts by piece
 - 2 bales more of those super English Longcloth, cheap
 - Irish Linens at all prices
 - 7, 8 and 10-4 Bleached Table Dimasaks at low prices
 - 4-4 Bird Eye and Russian Diapers in variety
 - Linen Sheetings, all widths
 - Pillow Linens, all widths
 - Damask Napkins and Doilies in variety
 - Linen Lawns
 - Super 8, 10, 12 and 16-4 Damask Cloths
 - 10 and 11-4 Marseilles Quilts, superior quality, at \$8 and \$10.

FOR PLANTATION USE. 3-4 BROWN SHEETINGS, FINE AND HEAVY 7-8 Brown Sheetings, fine and heavy 4-4 Brown Sheetings, fine and heavy Cotton Gingham, white and striped, very heavy 40 pieces Blue Denims, assorted 40 pieces Blue Plaid Checks 40 pieces Blue Stripes, heavy 40 pieces Blue Plaids, heavy 50 pieces Twill Stripes, heavy 100 pieces Prints at low price Colored Handkerchiefs in variety. WITH A full assortment of GOODS in our line, all of which will be sold at low prices by

STOLL, WEBB & CO., NO. 287 KING STREET, Old Stand W. G. BANCROFT & CO. July 18

OPEN THIS MORNING AT THE CHARLESTON HOUSE ONE CASE DEBEIGE, AT THE LOW PRICE OF 12 1/2 cents One case Wire Crasb, 12 1/2 cents.

STOLL, WEBB & CO., NO. 287 KING STREET. July 18

MARKED DOWN AT THE CHARLESTON HOUSE BLACK LACE SHAWLS BAREGE SHAWLS. STOLL, WEBB & CO. July 18

MARKED DOWN AT THE CHARLESTON HOUSE SUPER BLACK BAREGES SUPER BLACK CHALLIES SUPER BLACK GREENADINES SUPER 8-4 HARRIS CASS & FRENCH MARETZ. STOLL, WEBB & CO. July 18

STOLL, WEBB & CO., NO. 287 KING STREET. July 18

MARKED DOWN AT THE CHARLESTON HOUSE LOT COLORED MUSLINS, AT 15 AND 20 CTS. Lot Colored Muslins, at 30 and 40 cents Lot French Muslins, at 50 and 60 cents Lot French Cambrics, 35 to 60 cents Lot English Brillantes, 25 cents Lot English Grenadines, 30 cents Lot Lisle Poplins, 40 cents. STOLL, WEBB & CO., NO. 287 KING STREET. July 18

WHITE GOODS AT THE CHARLESTON HOUSE PLAIN AND STRIPED SWISS MUSLINS Super Mull Muslins Super Nainsook Muslins Plain Cambrics at all prices Bishop and Victoria Lawns Jaconet Cambrics Cotton Cambrics Swiss and Cambric Edgings Thread and Valenciennes Edgings Lace and Muslin Collars Linen Rets at all prices. WITH An assortment of all GOODS in our line, by

STOLL, WEBB & CO., NO. 287 KING STREET. July 1